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| E | * Western world face economic recession when the Roman Empire fell however after a short period it began the slow growth and rebuilding of the new economy * three-field system – to increase productivity by allow 1/3 of land not to be planted to regain fertility * serfs were important to the economy because they were the people to work on the farms and plant the crops * with production increasing it gave European the spare to go on and trade * people began to bank, that keeps income in control |
| S | * Mainly made up of nobles, merchants, peasants * peasants – (serfs) where basically at the lowest class making up the largest amount of people there was * they work on farms, grow crops and could own property * nobles and bailiffs where like the police men of the area * king anda church basically had absolute power on the people * the king would get protection and crops to provide land the the military |
| P | * Absolute power between Kings and church, together they would make laws using the basic ideas of religion;; king was divinely chosen * there was no democracy but the idea of democracy sparked with the **Magna Carta** when King John was force to sign; King John abused his power * The purpose of the Magna Carta is to limit the power of the King so the serfs would not be living in misery * pope would allow to have power to appoint the bishop and help make the doctrines * Charlemagne was king around the empire in France that help improve in regional monarchies and an stable political structure * Soon parliament came into power after the Magna Carta came in |
| I | * Charles Martel was King who defeat Muslims in Spain pushing their border down south * Vikings – were people who raids around Northern European conquering land in their Nomadic style * William the Conqueror – duke from France conquered land in England spreading feudalism with him * land in the different regions were constantly changing due to the need to invade new land * traded with Asia for luxary goods * Hundred years war, weaken on the church * Crusades encourage trade |
| R | • Christianity was the main religion in Western Europe and if there was another other belief popes would try to fight it off  • religion began to fused with rational idea with scholasticism – an approach to figuring out the silly debates  • religion play a big impact on art where most art became paints on idols and churches built with these Gothic styles; iconic symbols  • logic for religion  • missionaries spread Christianity  • different way of worshiping God sparked when people would believe in the Mother of Jesus while some would still do pagan festivals |
| I | * Vernacular literature was the spoken language of Europe * Vernacular language was part of great literature such as Beowulf, The Song of Roland, Canterbury Tales * Very little activity during the Dark ages though some people would try and work in some activity * Began to value rational thoughts * Reasonings to explore religion * Artist use religious figures for art * Gothic Styles – Nices churches * the use of vernacular language was use to write love poems and hymns * Yes/No Man believe in God but he promoted sketicism |
| T | * Moldboard – better plow to help better plow the soil * technology was slow in advancing during this time period * The Printing Press of Gutenberg – the printing press that prints paper invented around the 15th century * creation of the eyeglasses first appeared in the 12th century for farsightness * advanced in gunpowder and cannons * a |